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JPRS 83649

10 June 1983

# Southeast Asia Report

No. 1298

DTIC QUALITY INSPECTED

DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT A

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10 June 1983

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TALKS WITH PORTUGAL ON EAST TIMOR EXPECTED

Portuguese Diplomatic Offensive

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 17 Apr 83 p 14

[Text] The chairman of the defunct temporary parliamentary committee on East Timor, Manuel Tilman, stated that talks between Portugal and Indonesia at the ambassadorial level are likely to begin in New York within 1 or 2 months. Tilman said there are over 10,000 persons who want to leave East Timor but the Dutch embassy in Jakarta--which represents the interests of Portugal--has only enough passports for 400 of them to go to Lisbon, while Australia asserts it is prepared to receive about 600 directly. The announcement made by Indonesia that it would permit departure of 3,000 persons is nothing more than an attempt to halt a Portuguese diplomatic offensive to obtain support for the cause of East Timor self-determination, the ASDI [Social Democratic Independent Action] deputy asserted.

"The police [sic; political?] question should be more important than the humanitarian, although Indonesia intends to ignore the former and talk only about the latter," added Tilman, an East Timor native who last week was received in Lisbon by UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar.

In 1982 the Lisbon regional social security directorate spent about 58 million escudos on the Timorese refugees, the chairman of the defunct provisional parliamentary committee declared.

Two-thirds of the 400 persons who provisionally are leaving East Timor for Portugal under protection of passports authorized by the Portuguese Foreign Affairs Ministry will probably later go from Lisbon to Australia.

"The ministry," Tilman added, "is now awaiting permission from the Hague to post a Portuguese charge d'affaires for Timor in the Dutch embassy in Jakarta."

Meanwhile, Manuel Tilman, who advocates for his native land either a referendum or free elections under United Nations supervision, thinks officially Portuguese-speaking African countries will be receptive to holding an international meeting in Lisbon to constitute the embryo of a "contact group for East Timor."

At another point in his statement, the ASDI deputy said there is more hunger in the settlements controlled by the Indonesian authorities than in the mountains

where the guerrilla fighters are active, which means the struggle resisting occupation could well be prolonged for another 10 years if necessary.

#### Alkatiri Urges FRETILIN Participation in East Timor Solution

Mari Alkatiri, responsible for FRETILIN [Revolutionary Front for East Timor Independence] foreign affairs, urged in Lisbon Saturday participation of that front in any solution of the East Timor case.

In speaking at the meeting for European solidarity with East Timor held in Lisbon, Alkatiri also advocated total withdrawal of Indonesian forces stationed in the former Portuguese colony in Oceania.

"In the travels of UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar, there has been some effort to ignore the FRETILIN. But no solution of the problem can be obtained in contacts between only Portugal and Indonesia," asserted Alkatiri, according to whom "a solution without the FRETILIN will not lead to a certain end of the war."

In turn, the chairman of the now defunct provisional Portuguese parliamentary committee on East Timor, Manuel Tilman, ASDI deputy, said at yesterday's meeting that he had stressed this week to the UN secretary general in Lisbon that any solution of the Timor case should include the Timorese.

"Perez de Cuellar knows that the name by which the Timor resistance is known abroad is that of the FRETILIN," Tilman added.

He also noted that in any negotiations with Indonesia sanctioned by Perez de Cuellar there will be no pre-arranged agenda. He urged that officially Portuguese-speaking countries organize an international conference about East Timor, and said he thinks a Socialist victory in the Portuguese elections may help modify positions of numerous socialist countries about the East Timor situation.

"Convincing the socialist French Government to side with Portugal at the UN General Assembly would mobilize the support of some 14 French-speaking African nations and obtain the vote of Sweden and of all 5 Nordic countries," Tilman conjectured, in assessing the prospects of additional international support that Lisbon could try to get for resolutions about East Timor.

Likewise, Mari Alkatiri, in his speech, stressed the importance of "more active Portuguese diplomacy" that would act more expeditiously and more persistently in everything relating to East Timor in order to get more votes in the United Nations.

The meeting for European solidarity with East Timor was attended by about 40 representatives of various organizations, from Portugal, Great Britain, Netherlands, France and Spain.

The recent victory of the Labor Party in the Australian general elections and the probable victory of the Socialist Party in the 25 April Portuguese elections were deemed likely to be a positive influence for the East Timor cause, along with other international support it is gaining.

In this regard, the Lisbon meeting sent a message to the Socialist International Congress meeting in the Algarve, stressing the role that parties and governments belonging to the international can have in isolating the Indonesian regime and supporting self-determination for East Timor.

In another aspect, the meeting about East Timor approved a motion expressing repudiation of the assault in Montechoro on Issam Sartawi, offering condolences and declaring support for the Palestinian people and their organization, the PLO.

#### FRETILIN Reports Enemy Losses

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 17 Apr 83 p 16

[Text] Lisbon--The Revolutionary Front for East Timor Independence (FRETILIN) announced in Lisbon Thursday that in the 20-to-31 March period it caused 63 casualties to Indonesian armed forces stationed in East Timor.

The movement which is struggling against Indonesian occupation said it was operating in the Lore regions and on the southern border, having captured enemy weapons, ammunition and medical supplies.

FRETILIN added that during these actions last month six Indonesian military personnel surrendered to them, and in Lacluta (east-central part of the territory) it captured two soldiers and one sergeant.

Moreover, FRETILIN announced that, for the first time in 6 years, two of its leaders--Abilio Araujo and Roque Rodrigues--are visiting Australia next month, to meet with the Labor Party, the government, the federal parliaments, the labor council and the community of East Timor natives (numbering 8,000 Timorese, according to authorities).

Australian authorities have not been willing since 1976 to permit anyone connected with the FRETILIN into their territory, but with the recent victory of the Labor Party in the general elections the situation is expected to change.

Meanwhile, the FRETILIN delegation abroad introduced this week its publication NACROMA (the illuminator), which contains a message from the Supreme Struggle Command, greetings from Revolutionary Council of National Resistance, headed by Kai Rala Xanana Gusmao, and a reproduction of a Canberra newspaper where it says that Indonesia is losing the war in East Timor.

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CSO: 3442/241



POPE'S POSITION ON EAST TIMOR ANNEXATION PONDERED

Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 16 May 83 p 2

[Editorial: "Timor and the Vatican"]

[Text] In appointing a new apostolic administrator for East Timor, [Pope] John Paul II is performing a normal action pursuant to his duties as head of the Roman Catholic Church. It is not possible, however, to refrain from making a political interpretation of this appointment, bearing in mind three factors: the Holy See's nonrecognition of the annexation of East Timor by Indonesia; the pressure exerted by the Jakarta government for dismissal of the outgoing apostolic administrator, Msgr Martinho da Costa Lopes, considered to be a symbol of resistance to Indonesian military occupation; and, last but not least, the close ties between Portugal and the Vatican, which make improbable any change in the church's attitude toward East Timor without previous discussions with Lisbon.

Information available to us is meager and imprecise. The nunciature claims to be far too distant geographically ("although not in our sentiments," it added) to be able to provide any additional information. Thus, it is known only that the previous bishop of Dili, Dom Jose Joaquim Ribeiro, resigned in 1977 and was replaced by his vicar general, Monsignor Costa Lopes, who is now resigning for reasons of health, although the idea persists of pressure from the Jakarta government, which was greatly displeased about the vigor with which the Portuguese priest denounced the military occupation of East Timor and the genocide that had claimed about half the local population.

Reports carried by an international agency mention that the departure of Monsignor Costa Lopes "may be a setback for the Catholic community, which has grown substantially in the last 2 years" and which saw in its religious leader a symbol of "passive resistance to Javanization." Moreover, the appeals made by Monsignor Costa Lopes in the Australian press with the purpose of alerting public opinion to violation of human rights in East Timor--such as compulsory recruitment of men between 15 and 50 years of age, violent death of Timorese, including pregnant women and children, and the starvation that was spreading among the population--reveal that the apostolic administrator sought to fulfill his mission beyond merely confessional bounds, responding to the suffering and the needs of a people deprived of freedom and practically abandoned by the international community.

It thus remains unclear why the pope has refused to receive Monsignor Costa Lopes, despite his urgent request for an audience essentially for the purpose of reporting the conditions under which Timorese Catholics live, confronted not only with a bloody military occupation but also with a growing Islamic influence.

The announced trip of the pope to Indonesia in 1984 might be connected with the removal of Monsignor Costa Lopes, if his departure means, as some commentators insist, "a peacemaking gesture" toward the Suharto government.

The announced visit to Lisbon and Rome by Monsignor Costa Lopes can certainly help clarify the more murky aspects of this process and will also bring valuable testimony about the tragic circumstances of the East Timorese.

The new apostolic administrator, Padre Ximenes Belo, who was born and raised in Timor and completed his studies later in Lisbon and Rome, was director of the Fatumaca Salesian Work at the time of his appointment. These indications would assure that the new leader of the East Timor diocese is closely identified with the people's religious, political and social situation.

Replacment of the head of the Timorese Catholic Church--which is not up to the Council of Indonesian Bishops, but directly to the Holy See, acting in the name of the Portuguese Conference--must be interpreted within the light of the longstanding Vatican diplomacy, marked by the finesse and sagacity that have made it internationally famous. One conclusion already circulating appears, however, as yet unfounded: that John Paul II is preparing to recognize annexation of East Timor by Indonesia.

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CSO: 3442/241

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BEIJING SUPPORTED SPY RING UNCOVERED IN BORDER AREA

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 2 Apr 83 p 4

[Article by Xuan Nguyen: "Fight against Many-sided War of Destruction Waged by Chinese Reactionaries in Collusion with U.S. Imperialism: Arrest of a Spy in Cao Bang"]

[Text] Be Ngoc Can, alias Tan and Be Trung Hai, aged 25, is a Tay tribesman and the son of Be Van Hoanh who formerly owed the revolution a blood debt in the village of Hung Quoc (Tra Linh District, Cao Bang Province). In February 1979, the Chinese troops invaded Cao Bang. Wounded in Ha Quang, Can was captured by the Chinese troops and carried by car to Kwangsi. Ten days after undergoing a surgical operation on his wound, Can and many others were sent to a detention camp where there were 13 prisoners in all including himself; afterward, they were transferred to the Bach Sac camp. Vi Gia Cuu, a native of Hoa An District (Cao Bang) who was captured on the same day as Can, was among the prisoners. Bach Sac was a large camp used mainly to detain people caught by the Chinese troops in Cao Bang. At this camp, there were some Chinese who formerly resided in Cao Bang but had followed the Chinese troops and were now employed to identify every captive. Can's group was detained at a separate place. More than a month after, Can's group was divided into smaller ones and transferred to other places. The Bach Sac camp commander singled Can out, personally drove Can to Nannin and told him that he would have to work there with a so-called "Commander Ly."

On arrival in Nannin, Can was warmly greeted at the door by a tall, thin man with a dark complexion wearing blue clothes and a soft hat with a star emblem and speaking the Beijing dialect. Accompanied by an interpreter, the man told Can he would go with him to [Kwelam] the next day. While traveling together the next day, Ly asked Can many things. On arrival in [Kwelam], Ly showed Can a lot of fine merchandise.

One day, "Commander Ly" invited Can to his private room, offered him good tea and cigarettes and told him:

--Dear Can, we know that your father was punished by the Vietnamese communists. Obviously, your place is not Vietnam and your prospects are dim. If you agree to cooperate with us, you will have everything.

After a pause, Ly stared intensively at Can, lowered his voice and stressed each word:

--Otherwise, we will let you follow in Vi Gia Cuu's footsteps.

Cuu was detained together with Can in the Bach Sac camp. One evening, the camp commander came in and told Cuu in a whisper to go out for some business. When Cuu came out, he was led away by two public security agents and did not return. Every now and then, someone was led away in this fashion. People in the detention camp used to say that those who were taken away in this manner would "go for good."

Ly called Can in early in the next morning. Ly spoke lengthily for a while, told Can what he would have to do and added that his job would be easy and simple but would earn him plenty of money. But Ly did not forget to use threats. Finally, out of greed for money and of fear for his life, Can agreed to "cooperate."

Afterward, many persons whose names and functions were unknown to Can came in turn to see him to tell him about experiences in stealing documents and taught him how to take photographs, to obtain information, to read and draw up maps, to copy documents in a concise manner, to receive secret communication signals, to ride a motorcycle, to jump on board trains and cars and so forth.

In October 1979, Can's name was included in the list of persons to be returned in the fifth stage [to Vietnam] through the Dong Dang border gateway. Can was taken [by the Vietnamese side] to a convalescence camp and returned home 4 months after. Remembering the "mission" entrusted by "Commander Ly," Can took out his paper and pen and jotted down what he knew about the military situation in the areas of Ha Quang and Tra Linh--his native land--and then decided on the day he would cross the frontier. It was not very far from Can's house to the Phai Can border gateway.

An evening in March 1980, Can carefully hid the document on his own body and quietly went along route 3 to the Phai Can border gateway. Switching on his cloth-wrapped flashlight, Can pointed it three times toward the Chinese territory. Someone shouted to him to stop and asked where he was going. Can answered according to the agreed secret signal:

--I am Ly Tang. I am going to see the political committee of Nannin City, Kwangsi Provincial Unit.

The man greeted Can and led him to [Trinh Tay]. The next afternoon, Ly and a young interpreter arrived in a small car and met with Can. Ly introduced himself as a representative of the Kwangsi Provincial Unit who came to work with Can. Can handed over the document to Ly and further informed him of the situation and people's life in the border areas. Ly praised Can's good work and advised him to grasp the overall situation, especially the military one, more meticulously and extensively and also to recruit people to form a "revolutionary guerrilla unit."

Committing Ly's instructions to memory, Can returned to Cao Bang and immediately thought of the need to recruit people. The first person sought out by Can was Nong Duc Thai, 25, a teacher at the basic general school in Luu Ngoc Village, Tra Linh District, who was having a serious ideological problem. Thai often skipped his teaching hours to take a stroll and to contact dealers of prohibited goods. Thai refused to amend his behavior despite repeated warnings by the school. Can called on Thai, held "confidential" talks with him, gave him money, took him out to restaurants and enticed him into the countrevolutionary path.

After entrusting Thai with the task of studying the situation in Tra Linh District, Can personally went to Ha Quang in the region of Don Chuong, Pac Bo, under the pretext of visiting some friends but actually with the intention of seeking information on the military situation and observing the encampments of regiments and divisions as well as the key battle positions and various kinds of weapons... It was in this region that Can met again with Nguyen Duy Khoi, a native of Ha Bac and a former friend of his who was working at the bureau of the regiment rear service. Khoi asked Can's assistance in selling a certain amount of motorcycle spare parts which Khoi had stolen from the army.

Then Can hitchhiked to Ha Tuyen where he met with Hoang Thai Do, another former comrade-in-arms who had been transferred to the war casualties and social welfare bureau. Since they had not seen each other for a long time, Do led Can to visit many places known to Do. Owing to Do, Can learned about a number of battle positions of units stationed in the area of Ha Tuyen, Meo Vac and so on. Back to Hanoi, Can jumped on a train bound for the Central Highlands where he met with his brother-in-law and collected additional information on the military and political situation in the Central Highlands... Can carefully noted down everything he had seen and heard, drew up sketches with specific annotations, etc., put them into a glass bottle and buried it in a "dead letterbox" under the floor of an old house in Tong Mong, Hung Quoc Village, about 2 kms from the Phai Can border gateway. The "dead letterbox" was secretly positioned beside a pile of broken bricks and a sketch map was drawn up to enable other people to come there to take it when necessary.

Because he was busy going around to get information on the situation and to do smuggling, only as late as March 1981 could Can cross the border and go to China for the second time, accompanied by Nong Duc Thai. Can and Thai went straight to [Trinh Tay]. At 3 pm on the following day, Ly and some others came to see Can and Thai. After handing over the document to Ly, Can introduced Thai. Ly observed Thai very carefully and inquired about his situation, occupation, hobbies, etc. Ly advised Can and Thai on ways to move about and carry out activities without arousing suspicion. Finally, Ly took Vietnamese currency out of his pocket, gave it to Can and Thai and supplied them with an additional amount of consumer goods... Back home Can and Thai set out to expand their forces. Can sold the merchandise received and bought a motorcycle for use as a transportation means. He made friends with more people who were all specialized in smuggling. Soon afterward, Can and Thai won over to their side Hoang Van Nhu, Dinh Van Gioong, Nong Van Van, Hoang Truong Giang, Nong Van Say...

Accompanied by Nhu, Can crossed the border and went to China for the third time in June 1981. Steering clear of the road, Can and Nhu splashed along a shallow stream toward the Phai Can border gateway. This time Can and Nhu were driven to [Long Bang], 25 kms from [Trinh Tay], to work with "Hoang So Trang," (alias Hoang So Truong) and stayed there for 3 days. Hoang said he replaced "Ly the department head" to work with Can. Hoang was 50 plus, about 1.7-meter tall, with a round face, a fair complexion, a wide mouth and a gold-filled tooth. Hoang's interpreter was over 30 and spoke Vietnamese very fluently. Can reported all of his gang's findings to Hoang. Hoang laid special stress on the need to further develop forces but advised them to select their men very carefully. Hoang told Can and Nhu to try at all costs to collect secret information on the situation in the Vietnamese border areas which was much needed by the Chinese side at that time.

Beside Nong Duc Thai, the persons who were enticed and bribed by Can included Hoang Truong Giang, Nong Van Van, Nong Van Say--a degraded cadre--, and Dinh Van Gioong, a jobless man. By chance, Be Ngoc Can thus became leader of the organization named "revolutionary guerrilla unit."

Time flew by and another appointment was drawing near. In September 1981, Can assigned Nhu to go in his stead. Can handed to Nhu two thick envelopes containing letters asking for more money and 2 kgs of B12 powder. Can also wrote to Hoang asking for a Japanese made camera and 10 3x6 [cm] film rolls and specifying that they would be used to take pictures of military positions, key stations, artillery positions, etc. But "Hoang So Truong" was not ready this time to satisfy Can's demand and promised to give these supplies next time.

Another appointment was scheduled for November 1981. Can gathered all the materials collected by his entire gang concerning the political, military and economic situation including the system of product contract with laboring groups and individual laborers and the policies of developing industrial crops and stabilizing the life of people in the border areas... Can asked Giang to convey these materials to Nhu and also handed Nhu the sketch map to enable the latter to take additional documents from the "dead letterbox" and to bring all the information to China... But this time Nhu could not escape. All the activities of Be Ngoc Can and his collaborators had long been closely watched by the people and troops in the border region and the espionage organization led by Be Ngoc Can under the command of the Beijing reactionaries was caught neatly together with all the evidence.

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CSO: 4209/360

## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### HO CHI MINH CITY 11TH PRECINCT IMPROVES SECURITY, SOCIAL ORDER

Hanoi CHINH NGHIA in Vietnamese 17 Apr 83 p 4

[Article by Hoang Lan: "Beautiful Streets, Happy Homes"]

[Text] Not long after southern Vietnam was liberated, on a visit to a relative in a parish of the 11th Precinct in Ho Chi Minh City, I was extremely concerned about the security situation there. Located in the southwestern part of the inner city between two main streets, 3-2 and Hung Vuong, the 11th Precinct has an area of nearly 5 square kilometers with 34,000 households and a population of more than 200,000 of which more than half are of Chinese descent and nearly 12,000 are Catholics divided into three parishes. The first time I came to the 11th Precinct, although I had the address written in a notebook, I inquired and searched for several hours before I found the house. Because many of the streets were small and narrow, it seemed like more than 350 large and small crooked alleys and trails. Because the housing areas and streets are complex and dangerous, the 11th Precinct to the thinking of a resident of Hanoi with its more convenient and straighter streets, the management of household registration and maintenance of order and security must be truly difficult. I became increasingly worried when a cadre in the precinct told me that the 11th Precinct has more than 22,000 individuals who were formerly members of the puppet administration and army and of reactionary parties scattered about after 30 April 1975 along with an additional 10,000 criminals of all types.

Before the American imperialists waged their great war of aggression against our country, the 11th Precinct was a vegetable growing and agricultural area with a sparse population. When the Americans impetuously introduced troops to southern Vietnam, they gathered all kinds of people here from displaced agricultural laborers to the poor arriving from distant locations in search of a living and those from the north who were enticed and forced to emigrate to the south. Every individual had a different plight, neighborhoods did not understand each other and everyone knew his lot.

Returning recently to the 11th Precinct, I was truly pleased over the progress in every aspect and especially in the public order and security of the Catholic and non-Catholic people. Speaking to us, Huynh Van Cang, Chairman of the Precinct People's Committee, stated that to the present time, all 21 wards in the 11th Precinct have established 890 neighborhood teams. Emulation standards, the selection of advanced neighborhood teams and advanced families are all aimed at building the

new socialist individual and creating beautiful streets and happy homes. The operations committee of each neighborhood team specifically assigns each member responsibility for part of the work and a number of families. Mobilization of the people to attend neighborhood team meetings was not easy at first so the operations committee divided up to visit and insistently persuade each family. Crowded meetings have now become procedure. The neighborhood teams provided guidance to the unemployed in finding legitimate jobs in handicrafts production and service cooperative teams while simultaneously providing every assistance for the people to raise pigs, ducks and chickens. Civil defense companies were formed and became an important force in protecting the order and security of the ward areas. Relying on the neighborhood teams, the security cadres and men achieved firm management of household registration. Every night from 2100 to 2200, the teams send members to directly register temporary residents and those temporarily absent. When anything in a household was suspicious, the operations committee coordinated with the area police for an immediate examination and investigation. Life became increasingly stable, social ills gradually disappeared and the people in the neighborhood, non-Catholic as well as Catholic, further strengthened their solidarity in resisting saboteurs and those waging psychological warfare. When the state instituted registration of business activities in order to better manage production, circulation and distribution, an individual came to the Thai Phien Market to spread rumors that "the state is about to eliminate the five economic elements!" and "the state is about to inventory all merchandise!" The people in the market promptly reported the incident to the neighborhood party affairs committee and in coordination with the area police, the agitator was brought before a meeting of the neighborhood for the people to criticize, to clearly point out the plots of the enemy and to teach vigilance to everyone.

The achievements made in small industry and handicrafts productions--a strong point of the precinct--are truly worthy of enthusiasm. The production forces in the 11th Precinct, from primary level production, machinery and labor units and the amount of goods to the total output value, have all developed at an unprecedented rate. In the number of products alone, there were 400 types in 1980 and 900 in 1982. The fixed total output value of 103 million dong in 1978 rose to 475 million dong in 1982. The precinct has created additional jobs for 13,500 laborers.

For its outstanding achievements in many aspects, the 11th Precinct of Ho Chi Minh City in 1982 was awarded the Labor Order Third Class by the state; and the people's armed forces of the 11th Precinct were awarded the Combat Exploit Medal First Class.

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## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### HANOI PEOPLE'S ORGAN OF CONTROL HOLDS CONFERENCE

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 20 Mar 83 p 1

[Unattributed article: "During 1983, Municipal People's Control Sector Strengthens Socialist Legal System, Assisting in Restoring Economic, Social Security Order"]

[Text] During the three days of 10, 11 and 12 March, the Municipal People's Organ of Control held a conference to summarize the work of 1982 and to set forth the mission and assignment for 1983 of the entire sector. Le Van Luong, Secretary of the Party Central Committee, and Tran Le, Chief Procurator of the Supreme People's Organ of Control, attended and spoke at the conference.

During 1982, the general control effort of the sector was concentrated on the objectives of protecting socialist property and protecting economic management systems. The entire sector completed the investigation of 174 units of the 198 being investigated. The investigative results discovered and promptly dealt with violations, recovered state property and assisted in perfecting organization and strengthening the primary level.

Last year, the sector also promoted the control of investigation, detainment, transformation, trial execution and prosecution, and resolved suits brought by the masses and sector construction.

After analyzing the weaknesses and shortcomings in a number of specific aspects during the past year, the municipal people's control sector set forth the mission of 1983 as: to strengthen the socialist legal system, to maintain social discipline, to severely punish reactionaries and spies, to suppress hoodlums, gangsters, speculators, black marketeers, those stealing socialist property and other criminals, and to assist in restoring economic and social security order.

Specifically, economic aspects must first of all be controlled in implementing the new positions and policies of the party and state in the areas of production, business, circulation, distribution, product marketing and market management. In the political security and social order aspects, the control sector must coordinate with other sectors in successfully resisting the enemy's war of destruction with special emphasis on resisting spies and psychological warfare and giving attention to the enemy's plots of economic, cultural and ideological destruction. In this work, the sector emphasizes both aspects: an effective attack and an active defense. In protecting the collective ownership rights of the people, the sector

first of all emphasizes protecting the rights of freedom of person and property and effectively halting apprehension, searches and confiscation which are not precisely in accordance with the law; and maintains a severe attitude toward the actions of hot pursuit, corporal punishment, oppression of the masses and violation of the people's ownership rights.

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CSO: 4209/398

## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### STRENGTHENING OF PUBLIC SECURITY FORCES URGED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 11 Apr 83 pp 3, 4

[Unattributed article: "Build Pure, Strong People's Public Security Forces and Promote the Movement for the Masses to Maintain Security"]

[Text] The VCP Committee of Ba Dinh Ward in Hanoi is concentrating on building up the party organization of the ward public security forces and the party chapters of the subward public security forces, building strong protection committees, and showing concern for educating and perfecting the Youth Union organization in those forces. It is guiding the public security echelons in overseeing their work, opposing bureaucratic phenomena which cause trouble for the people, and overseeing the disposition of property and the rear services of the subward public security forces. The streamlined organization of the public security forces ensures deep specialization and work efficiency. The party organizations are concerned with leading the improvement of the material, cultural, and spiritual lives of the public security cadres and enlisted men, and with organizing activities so that the people can contribute critical and constructive opinions about those forces. Ba Dinh Ward has dealt with 60 cadres and enlisted men with deficiencies and expelled 11 degenerate people from the people from the public security forces. In 1982 the number of Determined-to-Win units and public security personnel increased by 30 percent and the ratio of outstanding personnel increased from 61 percent to 70 percent. Some 120 new party members were admitted, the ratio of party members increased from 17 percent to 35 percent of the total number of cadres and enlisted men, and 100 percent of the party members in units recognized as being outstanding units were issued party membership cards.

The mass movement to protect national security developed and thousands of books, thousands of meters of film, and hundreds of decadent, reactionary music tapes were located and confiscated. The number of incidents involving the theft of socialist property declined by 27 percent, 50 percent of the theft cases were solved, and tens of millions of dong were confiscated for the public budget. Ba Dinh Ward uncovered and stopped 300 incidents of illegal speculation and blackmarketing, the production of ersatz goods, and violations of management principles. Tens of millions of dong were turned over to the state. Progress was made in maintaining order and social safety, the number of criminal violations declined by 33 percent, etc. Eight subwards, 12 organs, and 50 percent of the people's security teams and safety teams attained an all-round good rating. Nguyen Trung Truc Subward and the Truc Bach Paper Mill are

units which led the mass movement to protect national security in the capital in 1982.

Some 40 villages and subwards in Hue (Binh Tri Thien Province) have set up or consolidated 2,690 people's security teams and groups, 99 people's defensive units, nearly 200 Red Flag youth units, and 450 Red Star teenagers units. The cadres, workers, civil servants, and people contributed thousands of opinions regarding party building, recommended to the party 350 capable, virtuous people for consideration for admission, and uncovered more than 200 cases of degeneracy and failure to meet the standards of party members. Clearly understanding the freedom of religion policy of the party and state, the religious people struggled against and uncovered people who opposed the revolution in the guise of religion. The people participated in uncovering cases economic sabotage, violations of socialist property, and illegal commerce, and helped the specialized organs investigate and bring to trial 225 cases, and recover more than 2 million dong. The municipality has carried out many campaigns to struggle against and eliminate decadent cultural products, and held classes to reform fortunetellers. The people have supplied 2,975 bits of information to specialized organs and uncovered 521 criminal cases. The municipal public security forces have reorganized their apparatus and carried out a division of responsibility and combat coordination among the regular public security forces, the village public security forces, and the organ and enterprise defense forces. The sectors and mass organizations have positively encouraged the organization members Youth Union members, and people to participate in criticizing the people's public security forces. The village and subward party committees and party chapter committees promptly expelled from the public security forces 138 people who did not meet political standards or degenerated, and selected people who came of age in the mass movements to supplement the public security forces. Some 59 organs and enterprises have set up 12 specialized protection sections and the other units have set up networks of specialized cadres.

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## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### REGULATIONS ON USE OF NEW UNIFORM EXPLAINED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 17 Mar 83 p 2

[Article by Chien Si Dieu Lenh: "Study of Regulations on Use of K82 Uniform"]

[Text] Question: What is the composition of the K82 uniform and is it a formal dress?

Answer: The K82 uniform is composed of a winter and summer military jacket and pants for both male and female commissioned and noncommissioned officers and soldiers and includes also a cloak and raincoat for cadres. Clothes of the K82 type are not a formal dress but everyday clothes to be worn by army men in place of the former type of uniform as stated in Decision No 463/QP of 9 April 1982 of the Minister of National Defense. This new type of uniform can also be worn when attending solemn ceremonies or meetings or on mission abroad (this point will be clarified in the answer on clothes to be worn when attending ceremonies).

The Council of Ministers has issued Decision No 157/HDBT ON 13 September 1982 forbidding the unilateral and illegal production, storage, use, purchase, sale and circulation of military clothes of the K82 type.

Question: What are the regulations on the use and wearing of the K82 uniform when working, attending meeting and studying under normal circumstances?

Answer: We already have Official Document No 23/TM of 9 February 1983 of the General Staff which stipulates that as of February 1983 army men who have been issued the K82 uniform may use and wear it just like an ordinary military uniform.

Following is the way the K82 uniform is to be worn under normal circumstances in our country:

--Commissioned officers and third lieutenants including professional army men of both sexes must wear:

In summer and fall: K82 summer uniform with tight-hem, long-sleeved and standup-collar jacket or tight-hem, short-sleeved and turned-down-collar

jacket (without necktie) and K82 pants or pants belonging to the old-type uniform of the color currently used in each branch of service.

Appropriate military badges must be worn along with shoes or sandals or boots if necessary and with a stiff or soft hat.

In winter and spring: K82 winter uniform of the color currently used in each branch of service, with standup-collar shirt of the military color, dark-green moss colored necktie (shirt and necktie of another color are forbidden), turned-down-collar and four-patch-pocket jacket and summer-type pants.

Appropriate military badges must be worn along with a soft or stiff hat or a quilted one in very cold regions, shoes (sandals are forbidden) or boots if necessary. Sandals may be used if the old winter uniform is worn.

In particular, members of the following units are allowed to wear a white shirt with a black necktie (inside the winter K82 jacket): Troops guarding the Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum and Museum and military bands on parade or serving funeral rites; members of the navy must wear a white or light gray shirt with a dark violet necktie according to special regulations concerning the naval uniform. Members of the marine corps must wear a uniform like that of infantrymen, together with appropriate military badges of a dark violet color and marine insignia.

--Noncommissioned officers, soldiers and students having not yet attained the rank of noncommissioned officer or third lieutenant must wear only one type of uniform in both seasons:

Males must wear the soldier's K82 uniform or the old-type uniform of the color current used in each branch of service.

When the K82 uniform (or the former K74 uniform) is worn, the jacket flaps must be kept outside the pants and a broad belt must be worn over the jacket. The Quartermaster Department has distributed uniformly broad belts when issuing K82 uniforms for the first time to army men who did not yet have such belts.

When a uniform is worn which is of the shirt type or of the naval soldier's type, the shirt flaps must be tucked under the pants and a small belt worn over the pants. Appropriate military badges must be worn along with a stiff or soft hat or a quilted one in very cold regions, together with shoes or sandals or, in case of need, boots.

Females (including noncommissioned officers and soldiers in all branches of service) must wear the K82 female uniform or the old-type uniform of the color currently in use in each branch of service. Appropriate military badges must be worn together with a stiff or soft hat or a quilted one in very cold regions and with shoes or sandals.

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## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### HEADS OF THEFT RINGS CAPTURED IN HAI PHONG

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 11 Apr 83 p 3

[Article by Cong Suc of the Hai Phong Public Security Forces: "On the Security Front: Five Theft Ringleaders Captured"]

[Text] Dim, of Kiem Bai Village, was an impetuous thief. Public Security Second Lieutenant Chu Giap was ordered to arrest him. One noon, when there was a driving rain and northerly wind, Giap learned that Dim was hiding in the cellar of his house in a highly populated hamlet. Giap thought of a way to arrest him: if he forced his way into the house, Dim was certain to fire, so the safety of the people could not be ensured. He thought up the scheme of "shaking the net to make the fish jump" to lure Dim from the cellar. Just as Giap had foreseen, when Dim heard noises he looked for a way to escape. As soon as Dim stuck his head out from a clump of bamboo at the edge of the hamlet, he was surprised by a crisp shout. Dim took out a gun pointed it in the direction of the person who had shouted, and intended to fire. Unable to see his target, he jumped over a wall two meters high in hopes of escaping, but failed. Giap fired, wounding Dim, and rushed forward to pick up his gun and arrest him.

Dang, of kenh Giang village, headed a gang of dozens of thieves who specialized in using weapons to threaten and rob the people. The public security forces were ordered to track him down but he escaped. When they noticed the public security forces from a distance, Dang's men signalled him so that he could escape. This time, Chu Giap disguised himself and went to a cafe where the gang frequently gathered to have a party. Dang recognized Chu Giap and signalled his men and threw a table in the direction of Giap, who jumped to one side, pulled out a gun, wounded Dang in the arm, then captured him. The gang fled in panic in all directions. The village public security forces and the people arrested the rest of the crooks.

Thanks to much information provided by the people of Duong Quan village, Chu Giap and his comrades knew for certain that Dung, the leader of gang of pirates had for the past several days appeared at noon in the vicinity of his house. It appeared that he and his cohorts were preparing to pull off a big robbery and flee abroad. Everyone knew that "hairy" Dung was foolhardy and reckless. All of his men feared him. When he was ordered to capture the gang Chu Giap was very careful, for even a little slip-up could cause the shedding of blood.

It was noon on a very hot day. There were no travelers on the asphalt road leading from the Tan Duong intersection to the district street. Only Second Lieutenant Giap was traveling on the road. Thinking as he went along, he thought about the various contingencies that could arise.

From a distance he could see coming in his direction a person on a bicycle who was wearing a hat that nearly covered his face. When he recognized the pirate, Giap made a very quick decision. He ran into the thief, causing him to lose his balance and fall down. In an instant, Giap jumped on top of him and handcuffed him. "Hairy" Dung did as Giap ordered and confessed that he had a pistol at the house of Trinh, his third wife. Giap and a number of his friends went immediately to the area of Trinh's house. It was almost dark. Everyone was searching for the weapon around the fish pond. Trinh dug into the mud with her heel, intending to hide the evidence, but Chu Giap spotted her in time and confiscated the evidence. After the weapon was found at his wife's house, Dung had to admit that he had carried out more than 10 robberies on the river and had cut mooring line to steal state goods. He revealed the hiding places of more than 20 members of his gang.

Including the arrests of My and Tuan, Second Lieutenant Chu Giap had achieved outstanding feats and arrested five leaders of armed robbery gangs, thus ensuring the safety of the lives of his comrades and his own life and helping bring about a peaceful life for the local people.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

THEFT OF ELECTRICITY IN HANOI DECRIED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 11 Apr 83 p 4

[Unattributed article: "Continue To Oppose Electricity Thieves"]

[Excerpt] The electricity sector recently held a conference to discuss ways to expand the movement to oppose the theft of electricity and to ensure that Hanoi has sufficient electricity to serve production and the lives of the people.

A survey of the distribution and use of electricity at 750 locations in Hanoi showed that in many places people were taking advantage of the fact that the management of electricity is not yet tight to steal electricity or to use it very wastefully. According to preliminary figures, at 216 locations there was thievery of electricity and at 172 locations priority electricity was used to produce many illegal goods, such as ice cream, fireworks, and ersatz bicycle tires and inner tubes, to weld, to recharge batteries, to produce poor-quality bicycle parts, etc. The electrical equipment that was confiscated had a total capacity of 1,100 kilowatts. If that equipment operated 12 hours a day 396,000 kilowatt hours would have been lost every month, equal to the electricity used by 8,000 families, according to the norms of the Electric Power Service.

In order to bring an end to the theft of electricity and the wasteful use of electricity, the electricity sector is continuing to cooperate with the public security, army, trade union, and Youth Union forces in expanding the movement for the people to participate in mopping up the electricity thieves. On the basis of overseeing the distribution and use of electricity, the electricity sector is studying the implementation of an organizational structure for the appropriate management and use of electricity in the subwards, villages, and towns. The party committee echelons and governmental administrations have plans for guiding and participating in the campaign to make economizing on electricity in production and consumption a daily habit, with measures for maintaining and expanding the movement to oppose negativism in the electricity sector and in the organs, enterprises, and neighborhoods, so that it can attain real results.

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INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

ENTERPRISE EXPORTING 1 MILLION CANVAS SHOES TO EAST GERMANY

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 23 Mar 83 p 1

[Unattributed article: "Thuong Dinh Canvas Shoe Enterprise Strives To Expand Market, Export 1 Million Pairs of Shoes to the German Democratic Republic"]

[Text] For many years, the Thuong Dinh Canvas Shoe Enterprise has specialized in the export of canvas shoes to other countries. This year, the enterprise is striving to expand the market by exporting 1 million pairs of shoes to the German Democratic Republic in accordance with the formula of purchasing raw materials and selling finished products through the General Corporation for the Export-Import of Sundry Goods. With this formula, the friendly country will supply the enterprise with more than 30 types of raw materials and chemicals and the enterprise will send goods to the friendly country in three phases.

This type of export shoe for the first time is being produced by the cast press methods which requires extremely high technology.

In order to achieve the requirements above, the enterprise has resolved a series of technical and craft problems, noteworthy of which was the research in and successful achievement of a heat-resistant retaining collar for the cast press shoe last with an effect of both assuring the appearance and the industrial sanitation of the shoe.

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## INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

### BRIEFS

RED CROSS AID--The Red Cross and the national and free churches of the GDR have recently sent to the Vietnamese Red Cross 39 parcels containing 975 blankets worth 6,250 rubles. The Austrian Red Cross has sent to the Vietnamese Red Cross 20 cases of antibiotics and cold medicines worth 31,250 Swiss francs. These two shipments have been sent to Vietnam as an aid to people in certain regions in our country which had been stricken by natural calamities. [Text] [Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 2 Apr 83 p 4] 9332

CSO: 4209/360

## PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

### ✓ VFF CONFERENCE HELD TO REVIEW ACTIVITIES IN NORTHERN PROVINCES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 2 Apr 83 p 1

[Test] VNA--From 29 to 30 March, the VFF Central Committee held a conference in Hanoi to review the front's activities at the grassroots level in 18 provinces and cities in North Vietnam.

The conference was chaired by Hoang Quoc Viet, chairman of the VFF Presidium.

VFF representatives from many provinces, cities, precincts, districts, villages and wards situated in the deltas, midlands and mountainous regions from Nghe Tinh Province northward spoke about experiences drawn from the theme and method of action of the VFF primary organizations in different populated areas. By drawing near to the masses, winning the leadership of party committees at all levels and closely coordinating with the administration at all echelons, many VFF primary organizations have satisfactorily carried out the task of motivating and gathering all strata to self-consciously implement the party line and policy and the state law, thus bringing the strength of the great all-people's solidarity bloc into play in building and defending the country. Many representatives reported on concrete experiences in arranging the organizational structure and determining forms of activity in order to properly implement each specific task such as carrying out propaganda and persuading everyone to join forces and hearts with each other to overcome difficulties, to step up production, to practice thrift, to organize jobs, to stabilize life and to maintain harmony in each family and village... VFF primary organizations have actively contributed to the good results obtained from the fulfillment of the military, grain and food obligations as well as from the participation in various tasks such as building the party, strengthening the administration, socioeconomic management, educating youths and teenagers and motivating the people to build public welfare works in each locality.

To conclude the conference, Huynh Tan Phat, member of the VFF Central Committee Presidium, reminded the front committees at all levels of the need to continuously carry out research and draw experiences with the aim of consolidating the front and intensifying its activities at the grassroots level, helping step up all mass movements designed to effectively solve the current pressing problems in production and life, fulfilling all functions and responsibilities of the front and turning it into a real common representative of the laboring people's right to collective ownership and also into a firm support for the administration and a link between the masses and the leading party.

## PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

### EDITORIAL URGES BETTER MANAGEMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 23 Apr 83 p 1

[ Editorial: "Management of Urban Public Works" ]

[Text] Municipalities, cities and towns are the political, economic, cultural and other centers of the country as a whole or of a province or district. The population density there is very high; most cultural and housing facilities, industrial production installations, services, etc. have been built on a large scale and to a high degree of concentration. Ho Chi Minh City, Hanoi and Haiphong alone account for nearly two-thirds of the total numbers of houses and public works in the country. If we count only the urban public works that now exist, we have more than 160 waterworks, 3,800 kilometers of asphalted roads and supply and drainage pipes, more than 1,000 hectares of parks, 4,000 kilometers of main power lines, hundreds of thousands of street lights, and so on. These public works are the great properties of the country and the material base that creates the look of our cities and ensures the people's material and cultural life. To properly organize good management and use of these properties is a permanent need.

Almost all cities in our country were built long time ago under the old regime with secondary economy and small-scale production mainly to serve a number of rich people and merchants. The public works system, particularly its infrastructure, is not uniform, has a small serving capacity and can hardly satisfy the development need of many localities as they move in the direction of the socialist large-scale production. On the other hand, after many years of war, most works have been damaged and broken. The efforts to restore, improve and expand such public works have been slow and patchy, without concentration and importance being attached to any aspects, nor any formal planning involved. These difficulties to a considerable extent affect management. But neglecting prevents cities from being improved quickly enough, nor public order and sanitation being strengthened. Many localities allow their streets to be extremely dirty and do not care if people dig into the streets to install

additional water pipes, to get power from transmission lines, to chop down young trees, to post commercial advertisements everywhere and to build houses of ugly architectural style. Such phenomena as occupying space on sidewalks, blocking streets and traffic are quite common. Urban management is not concentrated on any key matter; does not properly combine all three educational, administrative and economic measures; and lacks a synchronized coordination among the echelons and sectors concerned and the people's active participation.

Recently some municipalities and cities have begun to change their working methods by including the management of urban public works in their annual and long-term plans, investing in construction, having important repairs and improvement and doing work in a concentrated manner. Many units that are directly in charge of the management of public works in urban areas have switched to profit-and-loss accounting, from across-the-board calculations, and have adopted the motto, "The state and the people work together." In 1982, the urban water supply system boosted its capacity by 50,000 cubic meters per day; the area of houses repaired increased by 50 percent over the 1981 figure, with the people contributing almost one-half of the capital involved. Hanoi for the first time restored order in the distribution and use of electric power. The City of Da Nang tore down most of the illegally built houses and booths used for commercial purposes and returned streets, sidewalks and rows of trees to the people. Such activities must be encouraged and expanded. Good management and use of public works not only means direct protection of socialist properties and beautification for our cities but also contributes to maintaining order in urban areas and the cultural way of life among the people.

In the management of public works in urban areas today, what is of important significance is to perfect early the procedures and policies about management of housing and technical public works and to complete early the planning for general and detailed construction in every municipality, city and town. This is the basis for management and for dealing legally with violators. As an immediate step, in regard to housing, we must use, adjust and distribute the existing area in such a manner as to use it rationally and effectively; concentrate on repairing the badly damaged houses; repair in time the slightly damaged ones; and uniformly combine repairs with improvement to gradually create clean, beautiful and civilized neighborhoods. As to the urban technical public works, we must strengthen their management; mostly use their full capacity; and have plans and major considerations for gradual investment, improvement and repairs.

The management of urban public works must be an important part of urban management in particular and social management in general.

## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

### MERCHANDISE DIVERSION DISRUPTS MARKET

Hanoi LAO DONG in Vietnamese 14 Apr 83 p 5

[Article by Thieu Mai: "Source of Merchandise on Free Market"]

[Text] During the past few years, the number of merchants in the free market has increased fairly rapidly: to more than 1.2 million. Speculation, black marketeering, counterfeit goods production and illegal business activities are also widespread in heavily populated locations in a number of rural and border areas. The majority of these incidents of speculation and smuggling are connected with degenerate and deviant elements in state agencies. Through an examination of the merchandise of speculators and smugglers discovered and arrested by responsible agencies, 80 percent had been spirited out of state warehouses. Of this amount, consumer goods and food accounted for an appreciable proportion. Because these goods are necessary to daily life, a direct and adverse effect on the lives of the laborers and especially the cadres and workers occurs. Goods slip out from state warehouses to the free market by many routes and in many different forms.

#### From the Circulation Area

At the end of 1980, after a period of investigating the supply of fixed quantity merchandise to cadres, workers and public servants in Hanoi, the inspection group of the State Inspection Commission reached a number of conclusions.

"Factionalism" and the collusion between "factions" and traders is a great calamity to the consumer. The slipping of goods to "factions" is an increasingly serious occurrence, primarily goods with a great difference between the state trade and free market prices. This fact is easy to recognize by everyone. In every food or merchandise store, there is a peddler purchasing ration stamps and coupons of all types: meat, fish, sauces, sugar, cloth, soap, etc. When the purchase is completed, they tear up the stubs. I once curiously asked a girl purchasing stamps and coupons in the Hang Da Market food store, "How much do you pay for a 1-kilogram fish coupon?"

"Eight dong."

"The store sells 1 kilogram of fish for 1.5 dong. Together with the 8-dong coupon, that is 9.5 dong. This type of fish is sold out in the market for 30 dong per kilogram. Why is that?"

The girl sneered and hinted, "When you swallow fish, it catches in your throat!"

I suddenly clearly understood why that in the markets, the factions have many fresh salt-water fish to sell at an extremely high price. This is also the answer to why the consumer stands in line losing time and still cannot make purchases in the state-operated stores! It is also the answer to why in the unannounced inspections, the people's inspection units always catch state-store personnel in the act in many food stores hiding dozens and hundreds of kilograms of delicious meat and fish under the counter. What is it for if not to spirit the goods out to the free market?

Besides the state-store personnel, a number of members of the commerce sector have also found ways to spirit goods out of state warehouses in search of profit. The public security agency recently apprehended Ngo Van Sang, a member of the Central Merchandise Corporation warehouse department. Sang connived with a solidier of a unit stationed in Hanoi to spirit out 325 2.5 and 1.5-liter thermos bottles and 25 2.5-liter thermos bottle liners to the free market for a profit of 20,000 dong. A number of marketing cooperatives have also taken advantage of state goods purchases for supporting the cooperative members to sell to traders for a profit. An example is the Lu Lien Marketing Cooperative of Tu Liem District in Hanoi which turned over 2 tons of candy and 400 bottles of wine at one time to an intermediary for illicit trade.

#### To Units Without a Circulation Function

Taking advantage of partially lax product delivery, a number of production units have arbitrarily retained part of the products for exchange with other units in accordance with the "two-way goods" method. This method also contributes to market confusion. During the days close to the recent new year's observance, the price of tobacco on the free market rose rapidly. Market management agencies discovered many fairly large tobacco transactions. Of special interest was in Dong Da District of Hanoi where the Deputy Director of the Thanh Binh Cooperative of Hoang Long District of Ha Nam Ninh Province was discovered selling tobacco. An investigation indicated that this individual still had up to 190,000 packs of Sa Pa cigarettes and 67,000 dong in cash. An examination of his papers indicated that these cigarettes were sold directly by a cigarette plant.

Another item worthy of mentioning is the situation in a number of state agencies which have no trading function at all but where means are still found to connive in purchasing state goods for sale on the outside in search of profit such as the 50,000 pairs of batteries taken from the state warehouse of the Seed and Afforestation Corporation.

#### And Those Taking Advantage of State Titles

Because in a number of agencies at the present time the management of merchandise permits is still lax, a number of evil elements have taken advantage of agency and enterprise titles through these permits to take and spirit away goods to the free market. The use of an agency title to withdraw 53 tons of dry fish from a warehouse of a unit in the Ministry of Marine Products for the free market is one example.



Occurrences similar to those above have happened in many places and locations in economic units. This is one of the reasons for market turbulence.

During the recent past, responsible agencies have actively discovered and halted the diversion of goods but these are only passive measures. Primarily, the commerce sector must rise to a control of goods sources and market stabilization with organization, control and firm management of the free market in order to halt every connection between illicit trade and a number of evil elements in the sector. The goods delivery of production units must be achieved in a strict manner. Here must be mentioned the role of trade union organizations in the area of participating in state management and training and educating new individuals. This function has been clearly expressed in many primary level units but a number of economic units and trade unions have not yet developed their role.

The problem presented is that the trade union must cause everyone to recognize that such improper implementation of state regulations will lead to a loss of stability in the economy. The consequences are a prolonged situation of difficulty which must be borne primarily by the workers, public servants and other laborers.

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## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

### PARTY NEWSPAPER EDITORIAL CALLS FOR BETTER USE OF MATERIALS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 5 Apr 83 pp 1,4

[Editorial: "Exploit All Domestic Sources of Materials"]

[Text] The economy is changing in a positive direction and there is an increasingly greater need for production and construction materials. The greatest source of domestic materials is production. During the first 2 years of the third five-year plan (1980-1985), because there were a number of new policies and the bases expanded cooperation, formed economic alliances, and promoted production, the materials sector was able to requisition-purchase large quantities of metal, equipment, ball bearings, batteries, chemicals, etc. Many products increased considerably and accounted for 50, 70, or 101 percent of the value of imports. Most of the electrical materials, equipment and machinery, scientific-technical materials, etc., are produced by installations in our country. The zone four and zone five materials supply federations have gone all-out to serve the Thai Nguyen iron-and-steel complex and a number of steel smelting installations in Ho Chi Minh City according to plan, so that they can increase steel production by nearly 10,000 tons more than the state plans assigned them and create a new, greater source of materials. The Zone One Materials Supply Federation sent additional technical cadres to help some installations in Ha Nam Ninh to produce light powder in increasingly larger quantities.

Another source of materials which accounts for a considerable percentage of the total and is an inevitable development in the process of industrial development is materials derived from fully utilizing the various kinds of left-over materials, waste materials, and residue. During the past 2 years the materials sector retreaded and used more than 23,000 old automobile tires of the various kinds, restored nearly 32,000 batteries, recycled nearly 3,000 tons of used oil, purchased 52,000 tons of scrap steel, etc. In 1982, the collection, restoration, and reprocessing of such old products increased by from 8 to 30 percent in comparison to 1981 and such products as electric motors and improved tires were added. But the results that have been attained have not corresponded to the capabilities and requirements. For example, if a large percentage of the partly burned coal were recovered it would amount to about 400,000 tons a year, nearly double the local coal output, but at present only about one-fourth is recovered. If its recovery is well organized and if it is processed well, used lubricating oil could meet one-fifth of the planned needs every year.

Another significant source is stagnated, slowly circulating materials which are overstocked by many sectors, localities, and basic-level units. Because management is not good, and due to a lack of appropriate measures, such materials have not only been used slowly but in some places have increased in quantity. Only steel products have been essentially taken care of. Only about one-fourth of the stagnated, outmoded equipment -- valued at hundreds of millions of dong -- has been used.

Fully exploiting all sources of materials and using them as promptly and effectively as possible to serve production and construction is an important part of economic management. For a long time now the results attained in exploiting all sources of domestic materials have not corresponded to the existing capabilities of land, natural resources, labor, and equipment. An extremely important matter is that there must be specific, appropriate policies for each place, time, and product to encourage all sectors, individuals, and localities to promote the production and use of domestic materials, and the attitude of relying on imports must be opposed. At the same time, there must be specific plans and division of labor to determine who produces which goods in what quantities. At first the products might be of poor quality, expensive, and produced in small amounts, but if we are bold in producing them, go all-out to apply advanced techniques, and strengthen management we will gradually become able to produce many such products that are high-quality and inexpensive. If materials are created for production and construction there can be new, larger sources of materials. That is the most decisive matter.

With regard to surplus materials, waste materials, and residue materials, it is necessary to determine the recovery ratio, have rational price and requisition-purchasing policies, and expand the application of advanced techniques to process and recycle such materials. Such materials must be made norms which are distributed along with plans so that they can be used in a concentrated manner and in correct accordance with objectives and categories. The situation of places with waste materials and residue materials exchanging them for other goods or selling them on the outside for profit, while other places which need them as principal materials in production have none. The good use of those sources of materials according to plan will directly create an important source of materials.

With regard to stagnated materials, those still in good condition must be accounted for and used immediately to serve production and construction. Contracts must be signed with production and scientific-technical research installations to restore materials requiring supplementation or replacement. Materials which cannot be repaired or replaced must be used as raw materials. The production and construction units are only authorized to stockpile materials for the plan year and prepare for the coming year according to stipulated norms. Some stagnated materials must be separated from the production-commercial capital of each unit. The situation of each unit keeping a certain kind of material in its warehouse year after year but not regarding it as being stagnant, while other units which need such materials for production have none, must be ended.

There are still many additional capabilities for creating additional domestic sources of materials. In addition to encouraging the promotion of production, the exploitation, processing, and distribution of materials must be closely managed, in correct accordance with the stipulations of the state. That is not only a principle but also a positive measure for contributing to overcoming the present difficulties regarding materials.

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CSO: 4209/364

## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

### CARELESS MANAGEMENT OF GRAIN DISTRIBUTION CRITICIZED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 5 Apr 83 p 2

[From Readers' Letters column: "Overcome All Shortcomings in Grain Management"]

[Text] The Management-Distribution Department of the Ministry of Food uncovered an instance of corruption by auditing the books and documents of the grain bureau of Dong Da Ward in Hanoi. The culprit was a cadre of the grain bureau of Thuong Tin District in Ha Son Binh Province who forged a signature and used a false seal to stamp grain issue authorizations to "ghost" people who were transferred from Thuong Tin to Dong Da. The grain bureau of Dong Da Ward did not realize that the seal was false and many times allowed crooks to obtain free grain. The audit showed that more than 30 false grain permits were issued over a period of 3 years (1980 to 1982). The illegally issued grain amounted to tens of tons. The reason for that corruption was that a manager of Construction Enterprise No 105 employed the wife of an employee of the Thuong Tin Grain Bureau. To repay that favor, the woman provided the enterprise with many such grain issuance permits, in order to illegally transfer people to Hanoi. Laxity in grain management has occurred not only in Dong Da but also in many other organs, enterprises, and units. When applying for ration stamps, some units have falsely declared the number of cadres and workers or have not ended the ration allotments of people who have joined the army, gone to school, resigned, etc., so that they can illegally receive state grain.

It is necessary to deal strictly with people who abuse their authority and engage in grain corruption. Continuous regular oversight must be exercised, every month and every quarter, in the grain bureaus, organs, and enterprises.

Thien Thuat

5616  
CSO: 4209/364

## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

### ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION OF DISTRICTS DISCUSSED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 11 Apr 83 p 2

[Article by Nguyen Dinh Nam of the District Program Board of Directors:  
"Classifying Districts"]

[Text] Making the district the key sphere in which to advance agriculture a step further toward large-scale socialist production is one of the important contents of the line of constructing socialism in our country in the 1980's.

Our country has a total of 418 districts. Although they share common conditions, the districts have very different natural, economic, and social conditions. Even in the districts in the Bac Bo delta area, where the main products are rice and hogs, the economic and living standard levels differ considerably. Clearly, one district cannot be a model that is appropriate for all districts in the nation. On the other hand, we cannot all at the same time create specific models for each individual district, for our capabilities do not yet permit us to do so. Furthermore, if we did so we could not avoid the situation of dispersion and partialism in the process of economic-social development on a national scale. The classification of districts has thus become one of the important methods for developing the districts in our country and permits the rational distribution of investment capital, the rational organization of land, labor, and production means, and the application of production organization measures and economic policies that are appropriate to each kind of district.

#### Classifying Districts According to Geographical and Natural Conditions

The classification of districts according to the geographical and natural conditions has an especially important significance in our country, a country with rather complex geographical and natural conditions. Furthermore, our country is not yet highly developed economically and agricultural production is influenced considerably by soil, climatic, and hydrological conditions. On the basis of the geographical and natural conditions it is possible to classify districts and lowland, midland, mountain-region, or coastal districts or, more specifically, into lowland districts with coasts, lowland districts without coasts, lowland districts with forests, lowland districts without forests, midland districts with lowlands, high-altitude mountain-region districts, low-altitude mountain-region districts, and districts which have lowland, coastal, midland, and mountainous areas.

Corresponding to the geographical and natural conditions listed above, there are various kinds of districts with different strengths.

There is the type of district with agricultural strengths. That type includes most of the lowland districts, such as My Van in Hai Hung, Dong Hung in Thai Binh, and Ung Hoa in Ha Son Binh.

There is the type of district with agricultural and fishing strengths. That type includes the districts in the coastal lowlands, such as Hai Hau and Xuan Thuy in Ha Nam Ninh, Thai Thuy in Thai Binh, Nghi Loc in Nghe Tinh, and districts with large areas of water used to raise fish, such as Thanh Tri in Hanoi.

There is the type of district with agricultural and forestry strengths. That type includes the districts which have lowland, midland, and mountain areas, such as Tho Xuan in Thanh Hoa Province, Thanh Hoa in Vinh Phu Province, or forested lowland district (such as a number of cajeput and mangrove forests in the south).

There is the type of district with forestry and agricultural strengths. That type includes districts with large forest and forest land areas. Forests, combined with agricultural development, are strengths of such districts as Quynh Luu in Nghe Tinh Province and An Son in Thuan Hai Province. The districts in the midland and mountain regions have three strengths: forests, the raising of large livestock, and perennial industrial crops.

In the process of the conscious actions of man, a number of geographical and natural conditions change and cause changes in the strengths of districts. There are such positive changes, such as improvements in the environment, the climate, or the soil, or the strengthening of some material-technical bases (water conservancy projects, roads, etc.) which enable the traditional strengths of some districts to be better developed. In a number of other districts there are such negative changes as forests being destroyed, soil being eroded, or the area affected by waterlogging and drought increasing, which gradually reduce the traditional strengths. In fact, the strengths of many mountain districts regarding forestry, long-term industrial crops, etc., have seriously declined. In addition to their agricultural strengths, some districts have developed rather well with regard to forestry, which they did not have in the past, such as Ly Nhan District in Ha Nam Ninh Province.

In our country, thanks to tropical climatic conditions and the affect of man on nature in accordance with a correct line, it is possible to bring about more positive, more rapid changes (vegetation develops, soil fertility improves). On the basis of the correct classification of the various geographical and natural types of districts we must study and positively apply economic, organizational, and technical measures, restrict the negative changes, and develop the positive changes in the natural conditions in order to enable the traditional strengths of a number of districts to increase continually, while at the same time creating new strengths for each district.

## Classifying Districts By Economic Type

The classification of districts according to economic type is based on the capability of industry to affect agriculture. It is possible to classify the various of district economies as follows:

The agricultural type of district (in the broader sense). The characteristic of that type of district is that it is essentially agricultural. In such districts industry, including small industry and handicrafts, is still at a low level and is insignificant. The economy has a natural quality, that of a traditional, manual agriculture variety. There is a primitive cultivation system, labor cooperation and division are at a low level, production is essentially self-sufficient in nature, etc. Examples are the mountain-region districts of Mao Vac in Ha Tuyen Province and Yen Lap in Vinh Phu Province.

The type of district in which agriculture is combined with small industry and handicrafts. The characteristics of that type of district are that it has a plentiful source of labor, traditional small industry and handicrafts are developed, and commodity production is at a moderate level. Such districts are quite widespread and are concentrated mainly in the lowlands (some are in the midlands). They have taken form due to a long process of development of the rural handicraft trades in the form of specialized small industry and handicrafts, and especially in the form of small industry and handicrafts in agriculture. Examples are Hoai Duc District in Hanoi, Nam Ninh District in Ha Nam Ninh, and Chau Giang District in Hai Hung Province.

There is the type of district in which agriculture is tied in with industry. The special characteristics of such districts are that they have concentrated raw materials areas and there are industrial enterprises to process agricultural products. Processed agricultural products account for a large percentage of the total. The level of commodity agricultural production is high, such is in Moc Chau District in Son La Province, Van Chan District in Hoang Lien Son Province, Nghia Dau District in Nghe Tinh Province, and Thanh Hoa District in Vinh Phu Province. Such districts take form because of the development of the raw materials areas and because of the deployment of the agricultural products processing industry. The planning of the economic structures of such districts must be tied in with planning of the raw materials areas and the processing industry enterprises.

There is the type of district in the outskirts of cities and in industrial zones. The characteristic of that type of district is that there are many industrial, construction, and communication-transportation bases which meet the needs of the province or the nation. Such bases have taken form because of the common requirements of the provincial economy or the national economy, beyond the desires of the districts, such as Thanh Tri, Tu Liem, and Gia Lam districts in Hanoi. Ordinarily, at first such industrial bases are not tied in with the district's agriculture. But when agriculture develops it demands that the district supply labor, food, consumer goods, and services for the cadres and workers at the industrial bases in the district. Furthermore, that type of district demands that industry contribute to serving the economy and life in the districts with regard to energy, communications and transportation,



construction, machinery repair, processing, etc. If the special characteristics of that type of district are not understood it will be impossible to correctly determine the district's economic position. That creates difficulties and confusion in economic development in the sphere of the district, which leads to the situation of agriculture not developing in the right direction and of failure to make the central missions the production of food and the supplying of food to people not engaged in agriculture, as well as failure of the district to fully utilize the great potential of the central-level and provincial industrial bases in order to redistribute labor and develop its economy and living standards.

5616

CSO: 4209/371

## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

### DEVELOPMENT OF HANOI NEW ECONOMIC ZONE DISCUSSED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 11 Apr 83 p 3

[ Article by Do Gia Bich: "In the Hanoi New Economic Zone" ]

[Text] A Strong Position

In 1976 people from Hanoi for the first time saw the area they had gone to develop -- a red soil area -- and realized immediately that it was a land of industrial crops. But what crops should they grow? Coffee or mulberry? Or create pastureland to raise dairy cattle? A more burning question was asked, "What must be done to have enough to eat, enough to wear, and capital to expand? After groping for 3 years, after 1979 the entire area shifted over to operating in accordance with an independent accounting structure. That was a turning point in furthering thought and creativity. The crop structure included NN8 and NN22 wet rice, Central Highland yellow corn, white Mexican corn, purple sweet potatoes, manioc, sesbania, etc. The non-grain crops, such as DT74 soybeans, large black beans, peanuts, etc., helped enrich the soil with nitrogen, provide food crops for processing, and provide additional agricultural products for export. After 7 years of effort, the area cleared more than 4,000 hectares. Some of the land was used for construction and the remaining 3,352 hectares were used for production. In 1982 the area planted 2,164 new hectares in grain crops and attained an output of 2,970 tons (in terms of paddy), sufficient to meet 80 percent of the food needs of 13,000 agricultural workers. Few results have been attained but many valuable conclusions were reached. Wet rice in the marshes attained an average yield of 2.1 tons per hectare per season, while hillside rice attained an output of only 200 kilograms per hectare. Therefore, hillside rice was completely abandoned. During the last month of the year, the area as a whole opened up nearly 80 additional marshy hectares, which increased this year's winter-spring wet rice crop to 200 hectares. The growing of sweet potato and manioc was expanded in family gardens and on poor-quality land. Manioc, which is harvested in the dry season, is very easily processed into dried, sliced manioc with high export value. In addition to resolving the seedstock problem, the matters of increasing the fertilizer supply and guiding the seasonal schedule were posed. Last year the area produced 1,800 tons of fertilizer of the various kinds (not counting the stems and leaves on 925 hectares of legume crops that were plowed under). Every production season has a seasonal schedule for each type of crop. Models with regard to intensive cultivation, such as the Tam Xa, Thanh Tri, and

Dan Phuong 2 cooperatives, are being expanded. The emphasis is on rational crop rotation and intensive cultivation, but in order to take the initiative in fully resolving the food problem, the Hanoi new economic zone has also received permission to set up a rice and jute farm at Vinh Hung in the Mekong Delta so that it can have more rice to eat with subsidiary food crops and have jute to weave bags and expand handicrafts. Because of such measures, the Hanoi new economic zone has set the goal of attaining 3,600 tons of grain this year and 5,000 tons by 1985, thus ensuring a per-capita average of 300 kilograms for the 17,000 agricultural workers (a figure which assumes that the population will increase by 1,250 people a year by means of natural growth and the addition of new settlers).

In addition to the resolution of the food problem, mulberry and castor plants are being expanded to help resolve the clothing problem by means of exports. In 1982 there were only 10,000 hectares of mulberry in the area, which produced 3.6 tons of silk cocoons. In addition to the state silkworms. This year the mulberry area increased to 40 hectares and is capable of being expanded to between 100 and 200 hectares. In addition, there are nearly 400 hectares of manioc, the leaves of which can be used to raise silkworms. Last year castor plants (Japanese variety) was introduced to the area and after 9 months 1,000 kilograms per hectare were harvested. This year the castor plant area could be increased to 50 hectares. There are very favorable conditions for developing such crops. The Bao Loc silkworm breeding stock station continually supplies silkworm breeding stock, buys surplus mulberry leaves, helps train workers to unwind silk, and purchases raw silk and cocoons. The export corporation is prepared to buy any quantity of castor beans.

By resolving the food and clothing problems the Hanoi new economic zone will be able to create a strong position.

#### Ascendancy of Industrial Crops

This spring, when the first rain arrived, in the tea fields from Lan Thanh to Nam Ban and from the neat, tidy hillsides to the family gardens the tea plants produced new buds. The tea grown there is attractive, tasty, and warming. After the first dry season 80 percent of the 154 hectares of tea (including 150 hectares planted in 1982) and 22 hectares of coffee survived, which gives rise for hope for a plan to enrich the new area. In comparison to the total cultivated area, coffee and tea account for 10 percent and they must be tended several more years before they produce large harvests. The coffee and tea will be harvested for 15 to 20 years and will have a very high export value. Last year the Lan Thanh tea fields produced their first harvest. The quality of the tea was not inferior to that of Thai Nguyen and Nghia Lo. The coffee and tea will mainly be grown at state farms nos 3 and 4. But many families will also grow those industrial crops.

The year 1982 may be regarded as the turning point of the period in which industrial crops took the ascendancy in that area. Although the industrial crop area is still small, those crops are inferior in no way to the food crops. The party committee and leadership committee of the area, as well as the organs and units, were concerned with the coffee and tea, which covered

that fertile area with green. Credit capital was not approved until November. Prior to that, the agricultural machinery station plowed on credit and the materials station sold fertilizer and seed worth more than 2 million dong on credit to the state farms and cooperatives. The state farm workers also "saved" 3 or 4 months' wages to raise production capital. Thus the investing bank was not surprised that in December, only a month after they had received the loans, the borrowing units had "consumed" the full amounts.

The scale of a coffee and tea exporting area cannot remain at the self-reliance level. The investment capital, material-technical bases, cadres, etc., are all beyond the area's present capabilities. After conducting many studies and surveys area's leadership committee decided to conclude with the Coffee-Cacao Corporation of the Ministry of Agriculture a contract to grow 2,000 hectares of coffee, and mobilized its own capital and that of the state to increase the tea area to 800 hectares. That is an outstanding goal with many bold, practical measures which the party organization congress of the Hanoi new economic zone in Lam Dong recently discussed began to implement.

This year's rainy season will be the season in which industrial crops gained the ascendancy in the new area.

#### Necessary Conditions

The Hanoi new economic zone in Lam Dong is directly under the municipality of Hanoi. More than 20 independent economic accounting units there are under the guidance of the Area Development Section, a management-administration organ. Working alongside that section is the People's Committee of the town of Nam Ban, which was officially set up in 1981. Social management is often duplicated, but neither of those organizations is responsible for economic management or for guiding commercial accounting. The coming of age of that area is requires an independent, area-wide economic accounting organization. Perhaps there should be set up a combined agriculture-forestry-industry enterprise, with economic cooperation between Hanoi and Lam Dong and with the coffee and tea commercial organizations of the Ministry of Agriculture. There is yet another matter worthy of concern: at present cadres sent from Hanoi still account for more than 20 percent of the workers and civil servants working there. They are the key cadres in the area and in the basic-level units. Some results have been attained in training local cadres. But in order to ensure a good corps of cadres consisting entirely of local people 5 to 7 more years will be required. Meanwhile, there is no realistic policy toward the more than 400 cadres on special assignment, so that they can be content and do a tryly good job. If the area guidance organ were an independent economic accounting organization it would be possible to conclude contracts between that organization and the cadres on special assignment from Hanoi which include articles stating the work, the completion deadline, and the bonuses. Cadres who do a good job and complete their work early may receive bonuses and be allowed to return home early. Contracts providing for the supervised training of cadres could also be signed. That would certainly open up good prospects for resolving the remaining problems well and rapidly.

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CSO: 4209/371

AGRICULTURE

NGHIA BINH PLANTS SUMMER-FALL RICE EARLY

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 11 Apr 83 p 1

[VNA News Release: "Nghia Binh Plants Summer-Fall Rice Early"]

[Excerpt] The agricultural cooperatives in Nghia Binh Province have concentrated their labor and facilities so that as soon as they harvest the winter-spring rice they can prepare the soil to plant the summer-fall rice. By the beginning of April the province had harvested nearly 20,000 hectares of winter-spring rice and prepared the soil on nearly 10,000 hectares. Many places completed the planting of summer-fall rice within a week after the harvest. Many districts in the northern part of the province which had let the paddies dry out to facilitate the harvesting of the rice, then dry-plowed and transplanted late summer-fall rice during this year's season took the initiative in changing over to wet plowing and put out an early summer-fall rice crop a month early so that they could grow a third crop at the end of the year. Tu Nghia and Son Tinh districts are going all out to complete the transplanting of more than 7,000 hectares of summer-fall rice -- nearly 1,000 hectares more than last year -- before May in order to make up for the other districts, which have not been able to plant due to a shortage of water.

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CSO: 4209/371

## AGRICULTURE

### QUANG NINH DEVELOPS HIGH-YIELD RICE AREAS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 5 April 83 p 1

[Unattributed article: "Quang Ninh Develops High-Yield Rice Areas"]

[Text] The Standing Committee of the Quang Ninh VCP Committee recently held a conference of key cadres of the sectors, districts, and cities to discuss the development of high-yield rice areas. It was a manifestation of determination to advance on the food production front of a province on the northern border which has complicated terrain which has both the characteristics of the mountain region and the coastal region, which has many distant islands and is influenced by severe climate and weather.

On the basis of the specific local conditions, Quang Ninh has selected places which have relatively good fields, controllable irrigation and drainage, good intensive cultivation levels, and strong management apparatus, in order to develop high-yield rice areas. Beginning with an area of 6,000 hectares which produced a yield of 60 quintals per hectare for two seasons in 1985, the movement to grow high-yield rice was expanded throughout the province. The Lien Vi, Lien Hoa, Phong Hai, Phong Coc, Cam La, Nam Hoa, Yen Hai 1, and Yen Hai 2 cooperatives in Yen Hung District; the Nguyen Hue, Hong Phong, Duc Chinh, Hung Dao, Viet Dan, Binh Duong, Thuy An, Trang An, Tan Viet, Kim Son, Xuan Son, Hoang Que, and Hong Thai cooperatives in Dong Trieu District; the Dam Ha cooperative in Quang Ha District; the Son Duong and Quan La cooperatives in Hoanh Bo District; the Hai Xuan and Ninh Duong cooperatives in Hai Ninh District, etc., applied and widely disseminated advanced techniques, such as using new rice varieties, making appropriate changes in the 10th month season structure and the crop structure, increasing the quantity of organic fertilizer (ensuring at least 8 to 10 tons per hectare per season), standardizing the ratios of the various kinds of chemical fertilizer, completing the water conservancy projects, positively preventing and eliminating diseases and insects, improving and reorganizing production, and changing the policy in order to give appropriate incentive to the workers. In guiding implementation, Quang Ninh has paid attention to political-ideological education, brought into play the collective mastership right of the masses and their consciousness of self-reliance and endeavoring to become self-sufficient in grain in the sphere of each district and province, set up program management committees at the district echelon to mobilize combined strength, and assigned to the agricultural, water conservancy, communications, commercial, posts-and-telecommunications, and finance-banking sectors, and the provincial planning committee, the mission of drafting practical, effective plans to serve the creation of high-yield rice areas.

## AGRICULTURE

### HAU GIANG, PHU KHANH HARVEST MOST WINTER-SPRING RICE

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 23 Apr 83 pp 1, 4

[ VNA News Release: "Hau Giang: Winter-Spring Rice Crop Yield Increases by 11 Quintals/Hectare Over Last Year -- Phu Khanh: 20,000 Hectares of Winter-Spring Rice Harvested, Crop Yield Exceeding 31 Quintals/Hectare" ]

[Text] By now Hau Giang Province has almost completed harvesting 30,000 hectares of winter-spring rice crop, with the average yield reaching 42 quintals/hectare, or an increase of 11 quintals over the same crop last year.

In the districts that have a large concentration of winter-spring rice areas like Thot Not and O Mon, many ricefields of production collectives yielded as much as 45-50 quintals of paddy per hectare. In Chau Thanh District alone, the average yield in this winter-spring season showed an increase of 14 quintals of paddy per hectare over the same crop last year.

In addition to urgently harvesting the winter-spring rice, the collective units and farmers in the province completed rough plowing in 122,000 hectares of land for the 1983 summer-autumn and tenth-month seasons, an increase of 43,000 hectares over the same period last year. A number of production installations in Ke Sach, Phung Hiep, Vi Thanh and Long Phu Districts, thanks to favorable conditions, were able to spread the summer-autumn rice seeds in 6,000 hectares of land.

Phu Khanh Province has harvested more than 20,000 hectares of winter-spring rice, with the average yield in this area exceeding 31 quintals/hectare. The rice crop yield as obtained by Tuy Hoa District and Tuy Hoa City ranged from 35 to 36.5 quintals per hectare.

At the beginning of this winter-spring season, Phu Khanh was stricken by prolonged drought, with many localities in the province failing to fulfill the sowing and transplanting norms and doing more poorly than in this season last

year. In the face of such a situation, the province gave timely instructions for the rice-growing zones to be self-sufficient in water and to strengthen the intensive-cultivation measures, thus raising the rice crop yields in these zones to compensate for the reduced cultivated areas. Farmers put tens of thousands of man-days into doing water conservancy work, opening water flows and dredging ponds and lakes to get enough water for their rice crop. Such important rice-growing zones as Tuy Hoa District and Tuy Hoa City increased the making of fertilizer and weeding, particularly taking good care of the high-yielding rice-growing areas. Many cooperatives in the high-yielding rice-growing zones like Hoa Binh, Hoa Thanh, Hoa Tri and the town of Phu Lam (Tuy Hoa Province) obtained yields ranging from 45 to 55 quintals of paddy per hectare.

As Phu Khanh is encountering a prolonged drought, it is directing the districts to clearly determine the areas where positive action must be taken to supply water and to prepare the soil in time for planting the summer-autumn rice, with the areas that are short of water switching to broadcast seeding the drought-resistant rice variety or growing vegetables and subsidiary food crops. So far farmers in the province have plowed 2,000 hectares of land as they have been preparing for sowing the spring-summer rice.

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CSO: 4209/391



## AGRICULTURE

### PRODUCT CONTRACTS BOOST RICE PRODUCTION IN CUU LONG

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 23 Apr 83 p 1

[Article: "Cuu Long: 563 Production Collectives Sign Product Contracts With Laborers"]

[Text] In the 1982 summer-autumn season, Cuu Long Province directed 163 production collectives toward signing product contracts with laborers. Ninety-six percent of the collectives reached and exceeded the assigned goals. All of the 106 collectives in Tra Cu District signed product contracts with laborers. As the product contracts were properly carried out, collective members were widely applying such technical intensive-cultivation measures as plowing dry, using new varieties, planting rice in dry fields without transplanting and applying green manure, stable manure and chemical fertilizer in different periods of growth of rice plants. Almost all collective members' families exceeded the assigned goals, in some case by 1-4 tons per hectare. In Phuoc Hung Village (Tra Cu District), some collectives obtained 7 tons of paddy per hectare per season.

Drawing experience from applying the product contract procedures last year, at the beginning of 1983 Cuu Long had 563 collectives, or 70 percent of its collectives, having signed product contracts with laborers. The movement to sign product contracts was progressing nicely in such districts as Tieu Can, Tra Cu and Vung Liem. Thanks to applying the product contract procedures along with ceaselessly consolidating and improving the quality of production collectives, the province succeeded in boosting farmers' confidence in the party policy on establishing cooperatives in agriculture. Within just a few months it established 387 additional collectives, thus raised the total number of collectives to 818 and attracted 32,955 families with 30,000 hectares of cultivated land into collectivized production. By now the province has a city, 8 villages and 67 hamlets having basically completed their efforts to establish cooperatives in agriculture. In addition, Cuu Long has also organized 2,867 production solidarity teams where farmers would be trained for getting into collectivized work later.

## AGRICULTURE

### DONG THAP ACHIEVES SUCCESS IN TRANSFORMING AGRICULTURE

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 23 Apr 83 p 1

[Article: "Dong Thap: 16 Villages, 70 Hamlets Have Basically Completed the Task of Establishing Cooperatives in Agriculture"]

[Text] Implementing the directives and resolutions of the VCP Central Committee on agricultural transformation, Dong Thap Province has made many efforts to organize the transformation of agriculture and to push forward the movement to establish cooperatives in agriculture. Between mid-1982 and now, thanks to product contracts with laborers, the movement has developed quite strongly and steadily. At present, the province as a whole has 866 production collectives with 35,000 hectares of land being used for collectivized crop growing; Tam Nong and Thanh Hung Districts, which lead the movement, have established 200 of these collectives. Chau Thanh District has achieved a fast development rate as it established more than 100 collectives in only 5 months. In the first 2 months this year, Cao Lanh District established 11 production collectives in My Hiep, My Long and Binh Hang Tay Villages, thus raising the total number of production collectives in the province to 52. There are in the province 16 villages and 70 hamlets having basically completed the agriculture-transforming task. Dong Thap is striving to have in 1983 as many as 1,700 production collectives and to build 3 agricultural cooperative models in Thanh Hung, Tam Nong and Hong Ngu Districts.

With the motto, combine transformation with building, the localities in the province are both consolidating the existing collectives and actively creating favorable conditions for turning production solidarity teams into collectives. As it carries on the movement, Dong Thap pays attention to properly achieving land reforms and classification and correctly and promptly paying land income. Such sectors as finance, banking, commerce, culture, etc. have positive plans for effective participation through coordination with the committees and sectors of the province and districts.

## AGRICULTURE

### LONG AN ADJUSTS LAND, SETS UP COLLECTIVES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 11 Apr 83 p 2

[Article by Minh Hung: "Long An Ties In the Adjustment of Land With the Redistribution of Labor and the Setting Up of Production Collectives"]

[Text] Long An has confirmed that its key mission is simultaneously eliminating exploitation in the rural areas, adjusting the land, and granting land to people who have too little or no land, and tying those things in with the redistribution of labor and the organization of production collectives. During a 3-year period (1976-1978) the province concentrated its efforts on the elimination of the vestiges of feudal exploitation by landlords and rich peasants and the elimination of the collection of land rent, while also confiscating illegally occupied land and fully resolving the taking over of land. The province recovered more than 12,300 hectares of land, granting the peasants 3,200 hectares of land and gave priority to the families of war dead and disabled veterans, and to families which achieved merit toward the revolution but had too little or no land. Between 1979 and 1982 the province persuaded the rich peasants and rural bourgeoisie to give or cede land to the peasants. That land was directly granted to individual families and to production collectives. In places which did not yet have collectives or production solidarity teams groups of peasants were temporarily granted land in accordance with agreements, in order to advance to the setting up of production collectives.

The adjustment of land has been carried out depending on the actual conditions of each area in the province. As regards the districts in the Dong Thap Muoi area, in which most of the land was cleared by the peasants, extensive cultivation is practiced, and the land ownership ratio was high (each family owned five hectares or more of land), the province classified the land in three categories according to quality and let each family keep .3 to .4 hectares (not including land on which houses are built, garden land, and fish ponds). With regard to the other areas, where most of the land was in the hands of landlords and there had been feudal exploitation for a long time, according to the kind of exploitation, in accordance with state policy such measures as requisitioning and giving or ceding land to people who have little or no land. By the end of 1982, thanks to such measures more than 2,500 upper-class middle peasant families ceded 3,622 hectares, and 133 rural bourgeois families gave 672 hectares. Furthermore, the province recovered 322 hectares and, on the basis of the land granting policy granted 1,085 hectares to 1,648 peasant families and 2,439 hectares to production collectives.

In addition to readjusting the land, Long An effectively carried out the redistribution of labor and encouraged the peasants to produce collectively. Over a 4-year period (1976 to 1979), due to a lack of experience 2,600 production solidarity teams were disbanded. By the end of 1981 the province had consolidated and set up 430 teams. Since the beginning of 1982 Long An has stressed combining the adjustment of land with the distribution of production collectives. It selected Tan Thanh District as a test point. Tan Thanh District, situated in the Dong Thap Muoi area, has about 73,200 hectares of land and 16,000 people. Its average per-capita land area was rather high (more than four hectares) and dozens of families owned more than 20 hectares of land, but nearly 200 other families had too little or no land. The province carried out a land classification to serve as a basis for allowing the families to retain a maximum of .4 hectares; of more than 2,400 hectares 882 hectares were granted to local peasants who had no land and 1,247 hectares were granted to 44 production collectives developing new economic zones. During the first 3 months of 1982 alone five villages in Tan Thanh District brought an end to the situation of peasants not having land to till.

Also since 1982, after a step had been taken toward readjusting land, 1,435 workers in Vam Co District and 292 workers in Can Duoc District volunteered to go to develop new economic zones. On that basis, there were formed 44 new production collectives, made up of 1,013 workers, in Tan Thanh District. In the other districts production collectives were also set up as the land was adjusted. With that working method, by the beginning of 1983, 81 of the total of 141 villages and subwards in Long had set up production collectives. The villages and subwards in Vinh Hung, Can Giuoc, and Duc Hue districts and Tan An City have set up production collectives. In the southern districts (key rice-growing, highly populated districts) production collectives on the scale of 40 to 50 hectares have been set up, and in the north (essentially the Dong Thap Muoi area) the scale is 70 to 100 hectares, and many collectives have between 150 and 200 hectares. Nearly all of the production collectives in the province have drafted production plans for each season, and in the after more than a year of production the collective members there are middle peasants who have higher incomes than when they produced individually. By the end of 1982, 184 of the total of 448 production collectives had carried out the contracting out of final output to workers. The product contracting-out structure has become a new motive force and a new element in the livelihood of the production collectives in Long An Province.

However, the adjustment of land and the setting up of production collectives are still proceeding slowly and some places have not yet properly applied the lines and policies of the state. But Long An has begun to gain specific experience in adjusting land, distributing labor, and setting up production collectives to serve as a basis on which to strive to set up production collectives in all of the remaining villages by the end of the year.

Since the beginning of the year Long An has mobilized social labor to develop the Dong Thap Muoi area and the area in the northern parts of Ben Luc and Thu Thua districts, while continuing to encourage the people to go to develop new economic zones. The province helped Tan Thanh District to complete the drafting of over-all plans and in this year's dry season mobilized more than 10,000

workers to build water conservancy projects, roads, and a number of welfare projects to create good conditions for receiving people from the province and a number of northern provinces who have come to develop new economic zones. The province is also concentrating on investing on the agricultural front in 1983 and striving to attain a total grain output of 500,000 tons. This year Long An is drafting a plan to train more than 20,000 management, veterinary medicine, animal husbandry, vegetation protection, and other cadres to serve as the hard core in consolidating and setting up production collectives in all three areas in the province.

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CSO: 4209/371

## HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

### ELECTRIC POWER CONSTRUCTION ENTERPRISE OUTLINES 1983 PLANS

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 23 Mar 83 p 3

[Unattributed article: "Electric Power Construction Enterprise Conducts Many New Projects To Support Production, Life"]

[Text] In 1982, the Electric Power Construction Enterprise successfully completed its mission and was recommended by the Construction Service for a Commendation from the Ministry of Building. This year, the enterprise is determined to achieve a plan 82.8 percent higher than last year.

This year, the Construction Service has assigned the enterprise a plan of 26 million dong in total output value. Complying with the Resolution of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee on work in the capital of Hanoi, the enterprise was assigned a mission of assisting to improve the electric power network of the city in conjunction with constructing projects for housing areas, water supply and agricultural production. The portion of the plan reserved for improving the electric power network is 13 million dong, 50 percent of the primary plan.

The enterprise has also received Plan B with 6 million dong in output value to construct a number of projects for the rear services officers' school, the Information General Department and a guest house for the Ministry of National Defense. The total amount of both plans A and B is 32 million dong, an increase of 82.8 percent over the plan assigned last year (17.5 million dong).

At the present time, the enterprise is improving the Giang Vo-Kham Thien high-tension power line and the "fishbone" lines on both sides. Work was begun during the middle of this month to construct an additional 6-kilometer buried cable line for the relay station at Mai Dong with a value of 4 million dong and efforts will be made to complete the job by the end of April. The enterprise will also conduct a survey for constructing the Z176 line from the Gia Lam relay station to Yen Vien to increase the supply of electricity for this industrial area. Recent construction of Z133 line provided good support to the oxygen, electrical appliance and textile 10 production plants. Improvement of the electric power lines lie within in the plan for preparing to connect the sources of electricity of the large power plants being constructed and will strengthen the source of electricity for the capital.

The plan allocated to the enterprise for projects supporting housing areas, water conservancy and water supply is 13 million dong. The enterprise has constructed projects for housing areas in Thanh Cong and Nga Tu Vong and will complete eight points for obtaining water in Luong Yen, Kim Lien, Mai Dich, Doi Can and Ngoc Ha in order to answer the requirements for providing additional water for the daily use of the people.

Moreover, the enterprise is implementing Plan C with a value of 20 million dong (17 million last year) to plan projects, repair electrical machinery and construct aluminum clips (the planning alone will cost 16 million dong).

The enterprise has a plan for training 100 students to answer the enterprise's construction and development requirements in the years to come. Fifty students are presently being trained and will finish their second year of study in July 1984.

There are difficulties in achievement of these plans but with the concern and assistance of all sectors and leadership echelons, the enterprise will surely complete its assigned new mission, especially with the great attention this year from the Ministry of Electric Power, the Ministry of Supply and the Electric Power Corporation.

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CSO: 4209/398

## LIGHT INDUSTRY

### HANOI SMALL INDUSTRY SECTOR ADOPTS NEW METHODS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 11 Apr 83 p 1

[Unattributed article: "The Hanoi Small Industry-Handicrafts Sector Applies Many Economic Alliance and Joint Production Measures To Create Sources of Raw Materials, Employs 41,000 Additional Workers"]

[Text] Fully understanding the Political Bureau resolution regarding Hanoi, the municipal small industry-handicrafts sector has delineated many measures to promote economic alliances and joint production in order to effectively exploit the latent labor, equipment, and raw materials capabilities of the capital and the sectors and localities.

Forming alliances with the foreign trade, home trade, and central industry sectors has helped Hanoi have additional sources of raw materials and markets for wool rugs, embroidery, lace, and export cloth, and created jobs for tens of thousands of workers. With regard to lace, last year output amounted to 4,000 square meters. This year output will increase to 30,000 square meters and more than 20,000 workers might be employed. The output of two products -- cotton towels and coarse cloth for export also increased by two-thirds and 200 percent, respectively, over last year and 7,400 additional workers were employed in those trades.

By cooperating with the provinces of Hai Hung, Thai Binh, Ha Nam Ninh, and Hau Giang provinces in organizing the requisition-purchasing and processing of such raw materials as jute, rush, and corn husks the sector increased its production of the various kinds of export rugs made from such agricultural products. Its output of thin jute rugs increased by 82,000 square meters and the plan norm called for the production of 250,000 square meters.

Such northern provinces as Ha Tuyen, Lang Son, Son La, Hoang Lien Son, etc., are rich in forestry raw materials but lack processing and exploitation labor. The sector provided those provinces with equipment to serve the exploitation of forestry products, process subsidiary food crops, produce consumer goods, etc., while also coordinating with those localities to requisition purchase, exploit, and preliminarily process raw materials. Therefore, the export woven rattan and bamboo products sector had sufficient raw materials to produce goods valued at 25 million dong.



The scheme of joint production with the foreign trade organs, the provinces, and the municipalities, in accordance with the mode of jointly contributing capital, working together to find raw materials and organize production, and dividing profits, has been delineated and is being implemented effectively, step by step. Ha Nam Ninh has agreed to set aside land along rivers in Duy Tien District to grow jute so that it can, along with Hanoi, weave bags and rugs for export. Working with that province to jointly produce meat rolls for export and baking powder has also attained initial results. Hanoi has agreed to supply bamboo blind slats and blinds to Binh Tri Thien Province, and that province provides Hanoi with such raw materials as bamboo, wood, and gypsum.

The sector has also organized a rather tight network to exploit materials. The wards and districts have materials organs and agencies and stores to purchase waste materials and waste products. Many production bases have signed contracts with the subward marketing cooperatives to buy waste materials, and have gone to the organs, construction sites, and central and local state enterprises to locate sources of materials for production.

With those working methods, this year the sector has agreed to fulfill a plan that is 13 percent greater than last year's and includes the norms of nearly 100 million dong worth of materials provided by the sector and the employment of 41,000 additional handicraft workers.

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## LIGHT INDUSTRY

### COOPERATIVES ACCUSED OF ILLEGALLY DEALING IN FORESTRY PRODUCTS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 5 Apr 83 p 2

[From Readers' Letters column: "The Illegal Buying and Selling of Forestry Products"]

[Text] The Quyet Thang and Minh Thanh handicraft cooperatives in Xuan Bai Village (Tho Xuan District, Thanh Hoa Province), which specialize in weaving bamboo and splitting rattan for state organs, are paid in grain at the rate of 3.6 dong per kilogram of paddy. But since they were formed those cooperatives have in fact specialized in going to the localities to buy such forestry products as bamboo, thatch, plywood, etc. Once its employees were arrested by the public security police of Tho Xuan District. Many people know that in the warehouses of those two cooperatives (which are situated on the Bai Thuong road), and in the homes of families in that area, there are piles of bamboo and thatch. They look like forestry products and construction materials stores.

The Thanh Hoa Forestry Control Department and the forestry control offices of Tho Xuan and Thuong Xuan districts must take steps to stop that illegal buying and selling of forestry products. The handicrafts sector must consolidate and rectify those cooperatives and bring them into orbit, so that they correctly observe state policies of the state and immediately end that illegal commerce.

Xuan Toan  
(Tho Xuan District,  
Thanh Hoa Province)

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CSO: 4209/364

## LIGHT INDUSTRY

### BRIEFS

DEVELOPMENT OF SMALL INDUSTRY--After restoring the production installations destroyed by the Chinese aggressors, the small industry and handicrafts sector in Lang Son Province has moved forward to meet the requirements of production and of the people's life and so far has built more than 200 production installations. In 1982, the gross output value surpassed 13 million dong representing 122.3 percent of the plan norm and a 52-percent increase over 1981. In particular, the amount of goods manufactured to promote agricultural production reached a record high: 85,000 sickles and 10,000 pairs of barrels for use with shoulder poles in carrying water. The sector has also produced many types of glassware, ceramics, writing paper, bamboo shades for export, etc. In 1983, the entire sector will try to surpass last year by 30 percent in total output value, to fabricate 310,000 handtools and 15,000 square meters of bamboo shades for export and to expand the business of making earthenware, china and glassware and processing forest products and medicines by using the existing raw materials in order to attract and employ an additional number of new laborers. [Text] [Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 2 Apr 83 p 1] 9332

CSO: 4209/360

## POPULATION, CUSTOMS, AND CULTURE

### RAPID POPULATION GROWTH REVIEWED, FAMILY PLANNING ADVOCATED

Hanoi CHINH NGHIA in Vietnamese 10 Apr 83 p 2

[Excerpts] Over the past 30 years, the growth of our country's population has also been governed by the common law on world population. In 1945, the population of our entire country was 24 million. By 1975--that is, 30 years after and despite the harsh war circumstances--, the Vietnamese population doubled to 48 million and, in 1982, it reached 56 million.

Under the French protectorate, our yearly population growth rate was between 1 and 1.5 percent but it has risen to 3 percent in recent years.

From 1976 to 1979, though we intensified the family planning campaign throughout the country, our average yearly population growth rate was still as high as 2.6 percent and it is now 2.2 percent.

The birth rate in Vietnam is very high compared with that of all other nations in all geographical regions. In North Vietnam, the birth rate in 1960 was:

1. 4.41 percent in cities, towns, and deltas; 4.37 percent in the midlands and 4.18 percent in the mountainous region.
2. 4.64 percent in the rural areas and deltas, 4.63 percent in the midlands, 4.63 percent in the mountainous region, 4.98 percent in the highlands and 4.7 percent in the coastal areas.

In South Vietnam, the birth rate was 4.2 percent in 1971 and 1972. Owing to an overall improvement in the social life conditions and to the development of the cultural, educational and public health tasks and others, the nationwide death rate is now about 0.7 percent.

After the August Revolution and up to now, the life span of the North Vietnamese people has been extended gradually. The average life span of the people in North Vietnam rose from 35 to 1940 to 48 in 1975 and has now reached 66.

If, immediately from now on, each family gives birth to only two children, our population will rise to about 80 million by the end of this century.

At present, the Vietnamese families in the northern provinces are composed each of about six or seven persons (husband, wife and four or five children) and those in the southern provinces are composed each of seven to nine persons (husband, wife and from five to seven children).

If the current standards of living are to be maintained and not allowed to fall off, whenever the population increases by 1 percent, the gross grain output should increase by 2.5 percent and the gross national income should augment by about 4 percent.

Considering that the present grow rate of our country's population is too high--between 2.5 and 2.6 percent--, it is estimated that the daily increase in our country's population will be equivalent to a village population of 4,000 to 5,000, that its monthly increase will be equivalent to a district population of about 140,000 and that its yearly increase will be tantamount to a provincial population of about 1.3 million.

Along with the average [yearly] population increase of 1.3 million, many fairly acute problems will arise in the field of nutrition, clothing, housing, travel, education, medical treatment and so on and must be resolved by the national economy.

If we consider that the monthly per capita need for food is 13 kgs of grain in rice equivalent, there should have been a yearly increase of 330,000 tons of grain in paddy equivalent. However, during the 1976-80 period, the actual yearly increase was only 220,000 tons and due to natural calamities in the past several years in a row, the average increase in the yearly rice output has been very low.

If the yearly per capita need for cloth is 5 meters, there should have been an increase of 6.5 million meters per year but the actual cloth output in 1980 was lower than that in 1976. As a result, the average per capita ration of more than 6 meters in 1976 came down to only 4.3 meters in 1980 (including fabrics used in production) so that the average per capita norm of fabric consumption has come down too low.

If we consider that the yearly per capita need for housing is 6 square meters, there should have been an increase of 40 million square meters of housing last year. The cities alone have needed an additional 8 million square meters of housing to accommodate the increasing population but during the 5-year period between 1976 and 1980, the state could build only 36.5 million square meters of housing mainly in cities.

We have not yet spoken of the need for capital investment, energy, gasoline, oil and raw materials necessary to create jobs and to carry out other servicing activities.

The number of people reaching the working age every year has also been too large--1.3 million. However, during the past 5-year period between 1976 and 1980, our economy could provide only 800,000 to 1 million jobs per year on the average although it had exerted the greatest efforts.

In our country, the long-term socioeconomic development strategy to take effect till the year 2000 requires us to manage the population growth problem according to a plan in order to subject this growth to a rational rate by implementing various policies on population and by stepping up the family planning movement.

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END